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# Development of a geochemical code to assess cement reactivity

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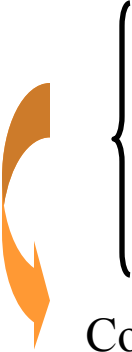


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# Introduction

## Objective of our work:

Assess the reliability of the CO<sub>2</sub> storage with time.

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1. Reliability of geological formation limited by the presence of engineered high permeability path (well bores).
  2. Degradation of casing materials (steel, cement) may increase the CO<sub>2</sub> leak with time.

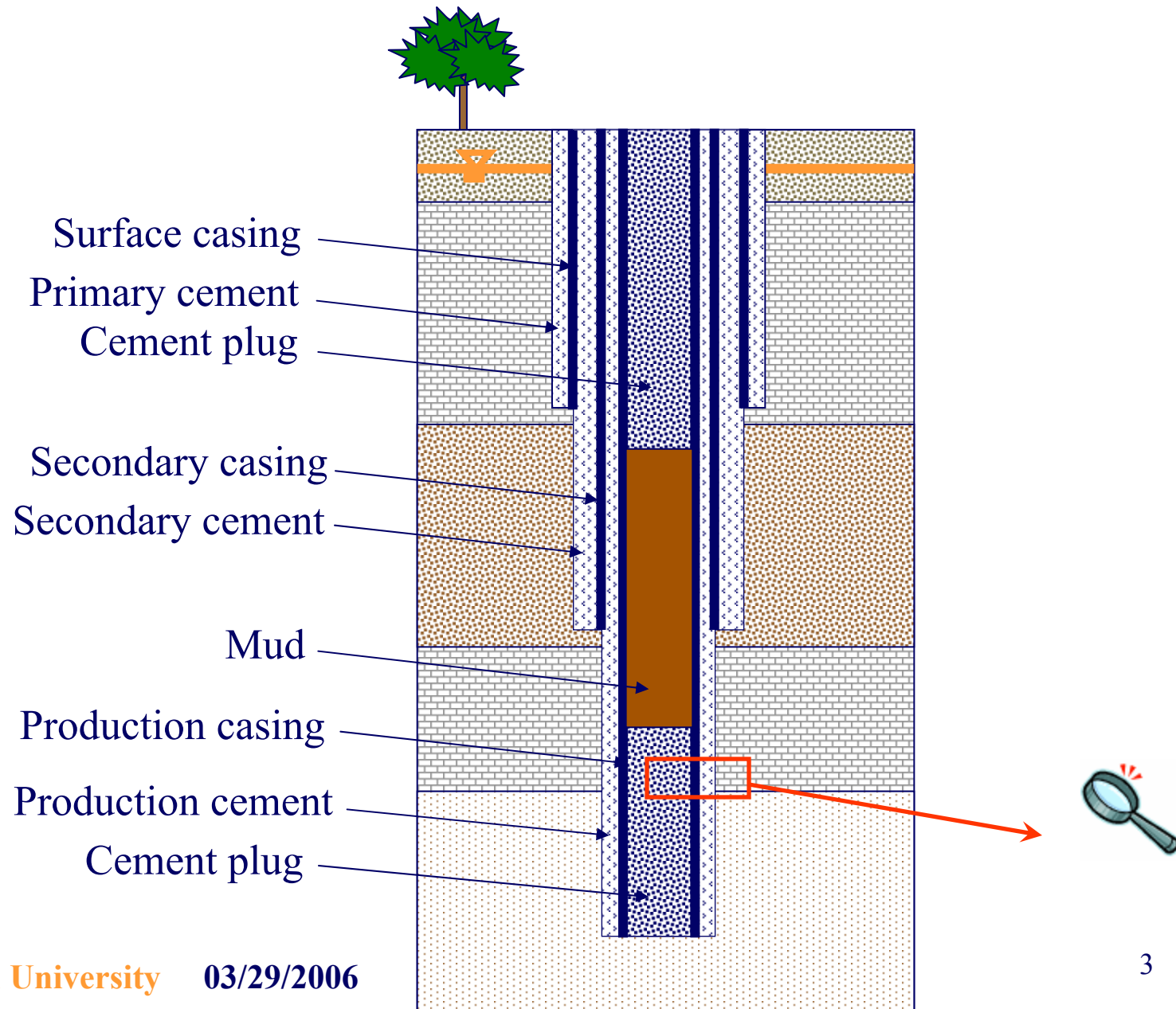
Coupled modeling and experimental approach

## Modeling approach:

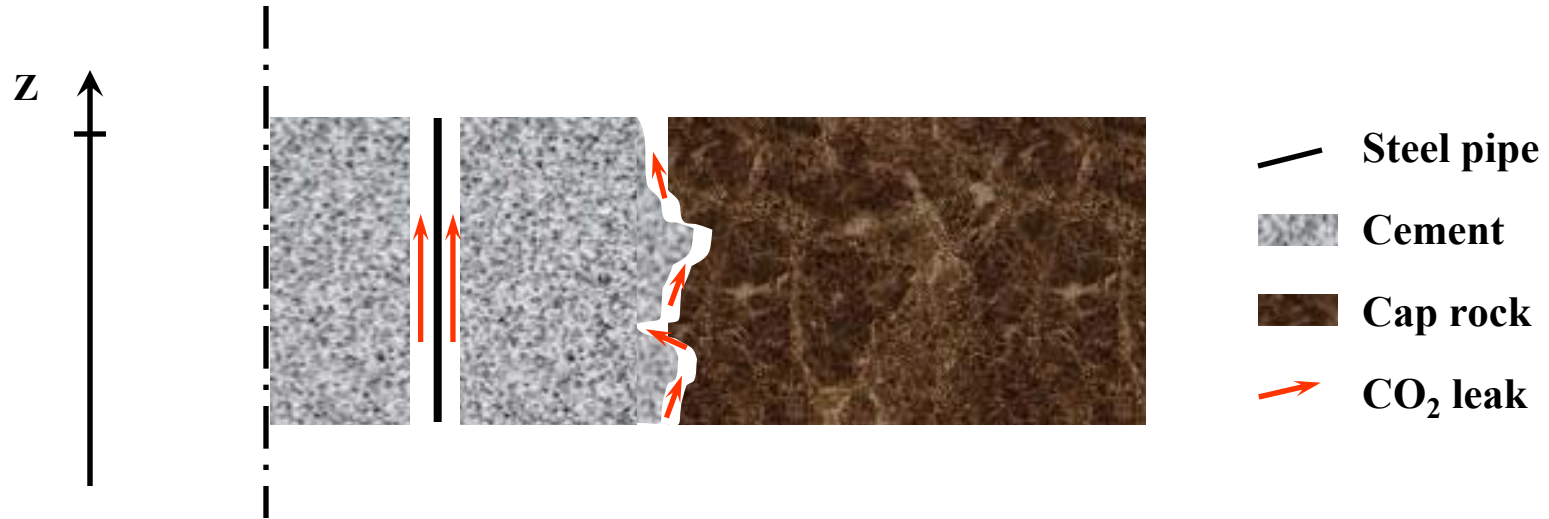
1. Aqueous chemistry
2. Transport processes



# Sketch of a typical abandoned oil well



## Possible CO<sub>2</sub> leaks along high-permeability path



Three main mechanisms (P, T dependent):

1. Multiphase transport within annulus: aqueous phase and CO<sub>2</sub> rich phase (supercritical/liquid/gas )
2. Reactivity of cement : CO<sub>2</sub> brine (pH=3), cement pore solution (pH=13)
3. Interface behavior: coupling of 1. and 2.

➡ *Need for a coupled geochemical transport model*

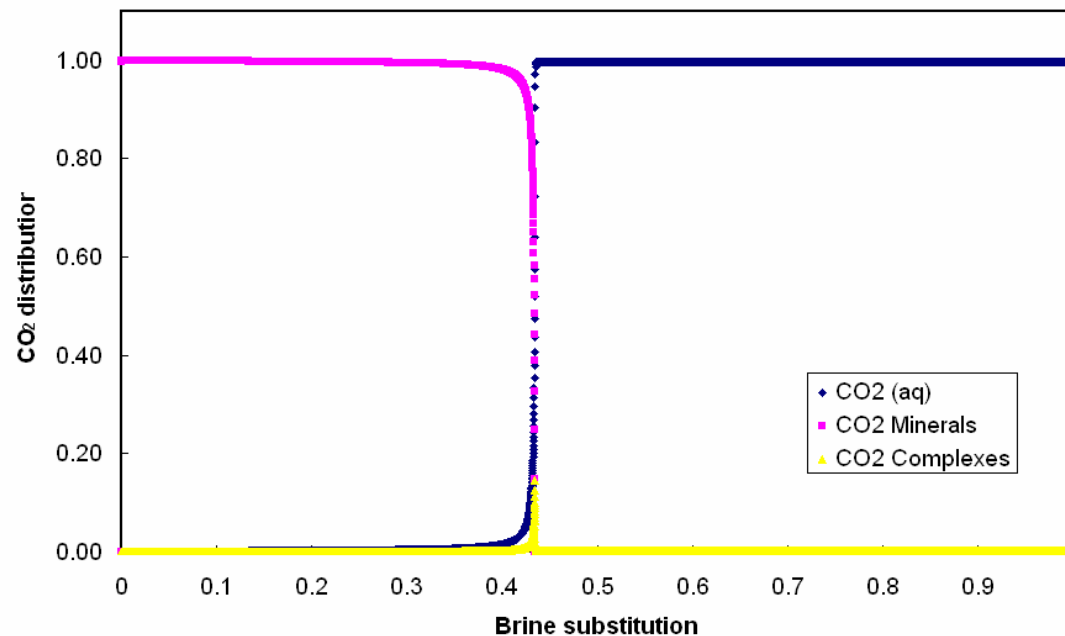


# Chemistry approach

## Batch experiments simulation:

➡ Flush of cement with CO<sub>2</sub> saturated sea water.

- ✓ Cement = Portlandite + Jennite + Ettringite + Monosulfoaluminate + dissolved NaOH (0.25M)
- ✓ Brine = NaCl (0.5 M), CO<sub>2</sub> (1 bar)



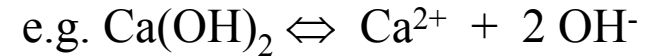
# Reactive Transport of Ions in Cement-Based Porous Material [1]:

## 1. Transport of aqueous species (for each ion):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial(\theta c_i)}{\partial t} = & \theta D_{e,i} \frac{\partial^2 c_i}{\partial x^2} & i \in \{1, N_{sp}\} & \leftarrow \text{I. Diffusion} \\
 & + \theta D_{e,i} \left( \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \ln \gamma_i}{\partial x} + c_i \frac{\partial^2 \ln \gamma_i}{\partial x^2} \right) & \leftarrow \text{II. Electrical coupling} \\
 & + \theta D_{e,i} \frac{z_i F}{RT} \left( \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + c_i \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right) & \leftarrow \text{III. Activity correction} \\
 & + \left( \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial x} + c_i \frac{\partial \ln \gamma_i}{\partial x} + c_i \frac{z_i F}{RT} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial(\theta D_{e,i})}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} & \leftarrow \text{IV. Porosity correction}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Local equilibrium:

Heterogeneous reactions:



$$\sum_{j=1}^{N_c} \nu_{ij} \left( \text{Log}(\gamma_j) + \text{Log} \left( C_j^0 + \sum_{k=1}^M \nu_{jk} \Delta S_k \right) \right) + \text{Log}(K_{fi}) = 0, \quad i \in \{1, M\}$$

[1]: E. Samson and J. Marchand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4



## Reactive Transport of Ions in Cement-Based Porous Material:

### 1. Numerical method:

SNIA: Sequential Non Iterative Approach

### 2. Assumption:

- local thermodynamic equilibrium
- pure diffusion process

### 3. Choice of time step $\Delta t$ and space step $\Delta x$ for simulations:

- Critical time:      Reaction       $t_R = \frac{1}{(k_e S_a)}$   
                                 Diffusion       $t_D = \frac{L^2}{D_e}$

- time step       $t_r \prec \Delta t \prec t_D$

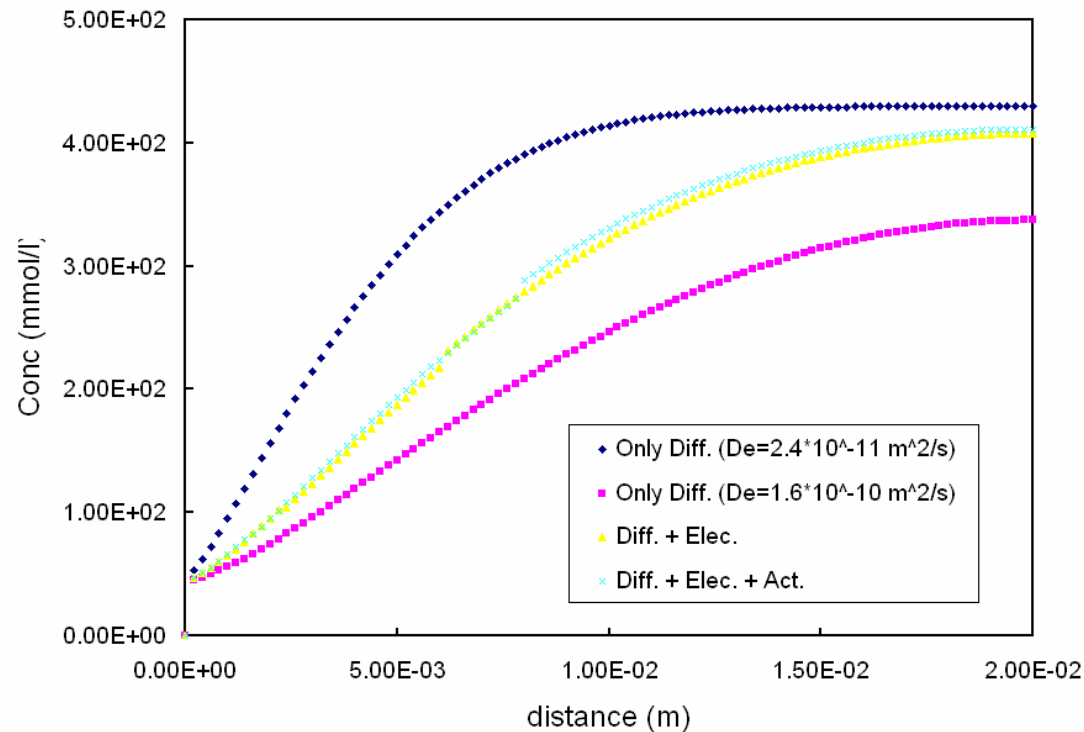
- space step       $\Delta x \succ \sqrt{\frac{D_e}{k_e S_a}}$



# Cement chemical behavior in pure de-ionized water

## Concentration profile (after 6 days):

➔ Importance of various terms of the transport equation

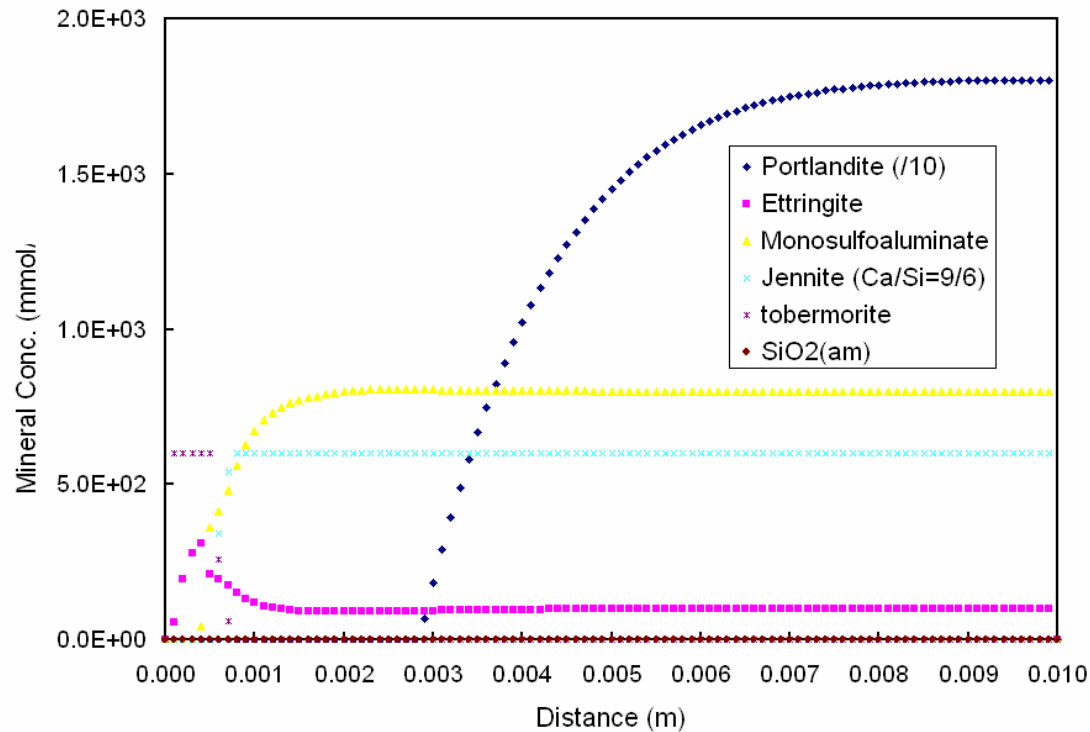




# Cement chemical behavior in pure de-ionized water

## Mineral profile (after 6 days):

Input parameters:  $D_e=10^{-11}$  m<sup>2</sup>/s,  $\phi=0.5$ ,  $dx=10^{-4}$ m,  $dt=10^3$ s,  $L=1$ cm



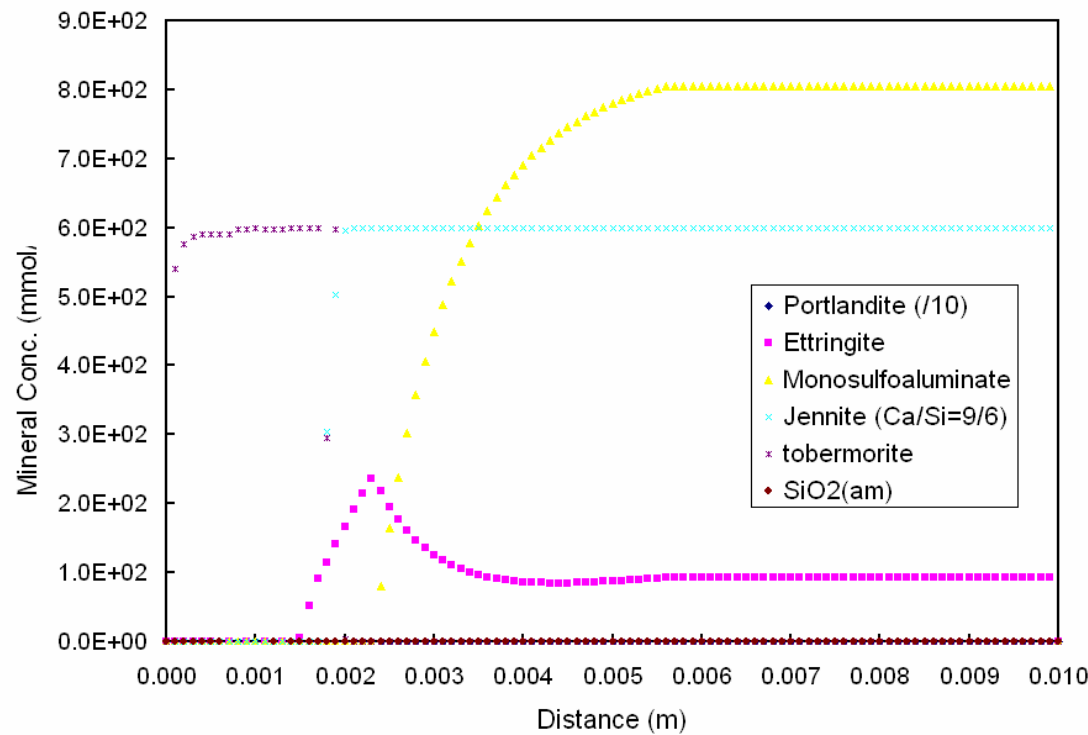
Mineral zoning:

1. Portlandite, Jennite, Aft. AFm
2. Jennite, Aft, AFm
3. Tobermorite, Aft



# Cement chemical behavior in pure de-ionized water

## Mineral profile (after 1 month):



Portlandite dissolved throughout the 1 cm cement sample after 1 month

Key parameters: microstructure (tortuosity, porosity) and  
buffer capacity (calcium content, hydrates reactivity)



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## *Current and Future Work*

- Integrating aqueous chemistry
- Temperature
- Improved description of C-S-H ( $\log K = f(\text{Ca/Si})$ )
- Reaction Kinetics (needed for CSH with low Ca/Si ratio)
  
- 2D – simulations of CO<sub>2</sub> multiphase transport up the wellbores:
  1. Modeling of segments of wellbores
  2. Modeling the dynamic behavior of defects (widening, self healing, cracks opening)

